Numb. 191

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Monday, July 24. to Monday, July 31. 1732.

From the Daily Poſt-boy, *London, May* 1. 1732.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton in New-England, January 20. 1731, 2.

WITH regard to the Manufactures carried on here, there is a conſiderable one of Linnens at a Town called Nutfield, moſtly inhabited by Iriſh, where they make very good Linnens, worth from two to five Shillings Sterling per Yard, and Thread at —— per Ounce: They have two Fairs yearly, and ſell conſiderable Quantities in this and the neighbouring Provinces. There are other Towns likewiſe have yearly Fairs, where are ſold great Quantities of coarſe Woolens, Linnens, and a Cloth made of Cotton and Linen Yarn, which makes excellent Winter Sheets, and are much uſed here: All theſe of their own Manufacture.

The Manufacture of Hats here is likewiſe a very conſiderable Article; inſomuch that vaſt Quantities are ſhipt hence for the Weſt-India Iſlands, and all Places on the Main: They likewiſe ſend to Spain, Portugal, and even to Great Britain: for as they have the Beaver Fur very cheap, they endeavour to keep it amongſt themſelves, and hinder its being exported to England; by which they can afford to under ſell what are made at home. For inſtance, I can buy a Beaver Hat here for Three Pounds Currency, which is but fifteen Shillings Sterling, as good, if not better, than any made at London of a Guinea Value.

They have Iron-works in abundance here, and are come to ſo great Perfection in making Iron, that they ſupply two Thirds of our American Colonies with all ſorts of wrought and caſt Iron, conſiderably cheaper than what comes from England: For a Proof of which, Iron Pots, Sauce-Pans, and Iron Kettles and other Goods of that kind, are ſold for Three Farthings Sterling per pound. Here are already above 500 Nailers daily employed, and a great many more are ſent for. Their Iron Mills can cut 20 Ton of Bar Iron into Rods for Nails in a Week. Here are likewiſe ſeveral Paper Mills; and they make ſo good, that in a very ſhort time they ſay they ſhall need none from Europe.

The People of New-England in general are ſo intent on ſetting up Manufactures, that their Lands lie for the moſt part uncultivated, though capable of affording and producing all ſorts of Proviſions in exceſſive Plenty; but at preſent they furniſh themſelves with Pork, Wheat, and other Grain, from Virginia, Maryland, Pennſylvania, Carolina, the Jerſeys, and New-York; for which they barter the Manufactures of this Country beforementioned; alſo all manner of Sadlery Ware, Cabinet Ware, and many other ſorts, which I will inform you of more particularly in my next. They ſtick not to ſay, they hope to improve their Manufactures already ſet on foot, and to ſet up ſo many more, that they ſhall have no manner of occaſion for any of the Manufactures of Great Britain.

There are a few People here of French Extraction, particularly one Andrew F——l, and his two Nephews, who have engroſs'd all the Wool of Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Tarpaulin Cove, which they ſhip off clandeſtinely, as there is reaſon to believe, for France, to the Quantity of many Tons yearly, and receive in return French Luteſtrings, Alamodes and Paduſoys, which are chiefly run at one or all of the forementioned places; the ſaid F——l having the Country People there very much at his Beck, and have chiefly by this pernicious Trade, ſo hurtful to Great Britain, acquired conſiderable Fortunes. This can be atteſted upon Oath, if required, by a good many here, who know the Fact. I am firmly perſuaded, from the Information I have had, and my own Obſervation, that there is more clandeſtine Trade carried on in this Province, than on all the Continent and all our Iſlands beſide; for it is ſcarce credible what Quantities of French Goods are run in here. There are three pieces of French Silk, for one of Engliſh, worn here.

In anſwer to the above, the following was publiſhed in the Daily Journal.

To the Author of the Daily Journal.

A Letter being publiſhed in the Daily Poſt-Boy, of the firſt Inſtant, pretended to be writ from Boſton in New-England, relating to

to Manufactures ſet up there, interfering with thoſe of Great Britain, put me upon vindicating the People of that Country from thoſe vile and groundleſs Aſperſions ſuggeſted by the Author againſt them, to ſtir up the Legiſlature here to their Prejudice, tho' it ſeems to me to be a Letter calculated to ſerve a Turn, or to gratify the Ill-nature which ſome Perſons have conceived againſt the Northern Colonies.

And firſt, in regard to the Article of the Linen Manufacture, it is very inconſiderable, and which is only ſet up in one Town by ſome Iriſh People, who within theſe few Years went over, and ſettled there. This Linen, he confidently aſſerts, is ſold yearly at two Fairs, together with Woollen and other of their own Manufactures, and that there are ſeveral other Fairs ſet up in other Places: —— All which is ſo wide from the Truth, and ſo far are they from having ſet up Fairs in any of their Towns, that there is not one regular Market in all the Country.

I am ſurprized to find it repreſented as if they were to be faulted for their Induſtry in the Linen Manufacture, when it ſo little affects this Kingdom; it being well known, that the Commodities of that kind exported thither are almoſt all foreign, ſuch as are imported firſt from Holland, Germany, Hamburgh and Ruſſia, and ſome Iriſh, which conſequently cannot affect the Britiſh Manufacture. —— The ſame may be ſaid alſo with reſpect to Paper, for whatever goes thither, or for the moſt part, is foreign Paper, it being more to the Advantage of the Merchant to ſhip ſuch, than to ſend of the Britiſh Make, becauſe of the Drawback allowed him on the Exportation.

And as to the Manufacture of Hats, our Author likewiſe aſſerts, that vaſt Quantities of them are ſhip'd from New-England to the W. India Iſlands, &c. for which we have only his *ipſe dixit*. The Truth is, on Enquiry made of ſeveral Gentlemen not long ſince come from New-England, and know the Country very well, there are very few Hats of their own Manufacture exported thence, or indeed any conſiderable Quantities of other Manufactures, ſuch as interfere with Great Britain. —— He farther informs us, 'That they doubt not to improve their Manufactures already ſet on foot, 'and to ſet up ſo many more, that they ſhall 'have no Occaſion for any of the Manufactures 'of Great Britain,' — When it is evident from the Cuſtom-Houſe Books in London, that the Exportation of Goods to New-England is in a few Years vaſtly improved, and keeps ſtill increaſing: As for Inſtance, in the Year 1716, the total Amount of the Goods exported thither, was but 12115*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* and in 1726, (which is the laſt Years Account I have ſeen made up at the Cuſtom-Houſe) there was exported thither 20288*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* which Sum I believe has been vaſtly increaſed ſince that time. But if what our Author writes were really Fact, the Exports to New-England (on the contrary) muſt certainly decreaſe, which would be an undeniable Conſequence. —— But ſome People, in relating Matters of Fact, have ſo little regard to Truth, that, in ſhort, they will ſtick at nothing to ſerve a Turn. —— As to our Author's Inſinuations as if they ſhip'd off Wool to France from New-England, it is ſo far from being a Practice, that the Laws in being are already very ſevere againſt tranſporting any of that Commodity, and have made it liable to Seizure if it be only found Water born. I am credibly inform'd, and do fully believe there has not been ſuch a Thing known for ſeveral Years paſt, as a Ship going directly from New-England to France, which may eaſily be ſeen by the Cuſtom-Houſe Books in Boſton; but if any clandeſtine Trade has been carried on at any Time, muſt a whole Country therefore be chargeable with the Crime, any more than England or Scotland is anſwerable for what Goods are run in Great Britain? Are there not ſevere Laws againſt a clandeſtine Trade, and yet does that hinder or totally prevent it? Surely, had not this Writer been filled with Rage, or troubled with a Fit of the Spleen, he would ſcarce have been guilty of ſo many Falſities, and treated a Country with ſo much ill-nature. If he be indeed an Inhabitant there, one would think he had behav'd himſelf very ill amongſt his Neighbours, who in Return had given him diſobliging Treatment, that he ſhould be obliged thus to revenge himſelf in turning Informer (of falſe Facts) againſt the whole Country, to render them obnoxious.

Then, as to the Nailers in New-England, he ſays 500 Men are employ'd daily, and a great many more are ſent for. This carries an Improbability in the Face of it; for if there be 500 Workmen already in that Province in that Buſineſs, there is ſufficiently enough to learn others their Trade that live in the Country, without being at the extraordinary Expence of procuring them here in England, paying their Paſſages, &c. But I am aſſured there is not one tenth Part of that Number of Men employ'd in the Nailing Trade, there being but one Slitting Mill in all the Country, as is confirm'd by a late Repreſentation of the Board of Trade to the Honourable Houſe of Commons. Our Author cloſes his Information with the following Article, viz.

'There are three Pieces of French Silks for 'one of Engliſh worn here.

This is ſuch a monſtrous Abſurdity, Abuſe upon the Country, and Falſhood, that it can be contradicted by a Cloud of Witneſſes (and by this Specimen one may gueſs at the reſt of his Performance.) The contrary of this Aſſertion of his is ſo evident, that no Perſon of Reputation, who has been in that Country, will ſay there is any French Silks worn there, either by Men or Women (or if there be, the Quantity is ſo ſmall it is ſcarce taken notice of) except a few Alamodes the Women uſe for their Hoods.

I am, &c.

Frank-

Frankfort, April 30. The Elector of Mentz has ordered by his Will, that his Body ſhall not be opened after his Deceaſe, according to Cuſtom, but laid in a very plain Coffin, without Title or Inſcription, or other Ornament; and he has choſe for his Epitaph only theſe Words, *Hic jacet Franciſcus-Ludovicus, Peccator*; which is much as to ſay, *Here lies Francis Lewis, a Sinner.*

Triers, May 2. N. S. The French will have a Camp upon the Moſelle this Summer, of 50 Battalions, and 80 Squadrons: The Pretence is, to inure the Men to Arms, or to teach them how to handle their Arms.

Amſterdam, May 7. N. S. We ſee Letters from Italy, which mention a bloody Fight between the Imperialiſts and the Malcontents of Corſica, wherein the former are ſaid to have loſt a great many Men.

Paris, May 7. N. S. Our laſt Advices from Madrid are of the 21ſt of April, and inform us that they hourly expected to hear that the Fleet was joined, the General Rendevous being at Alicant. The different Ports at which the Embarkation was to be made, were Cadiz, Alicant, Camp of Gibraltar, Ceuta, and Barcelona. There have been put on board at this laſt Place 50 heavy Cannon, the reſt of the Artillery, and the Hoſpital. The Land Forces that were to go on this Expedition, conſiſted of 31 Battalions, 12 Squadrons of Dragoons, and 12 Squadrons of Horſe, making 1833 Officers, and 24747 Soldiers: There are beſides 42 Engineers, 1503 Servants, and 4047 Horſes: But they ſay nothing with Certainty as yet, about the Deſign of this Armada.

London, April 28. We are aſſured that the Parliament will not riſe before the 25th of next Month; and that his Majeſty will not viſit his German Dominions till towards the middle of June.

London, May 2. All the Ships that have lately arrived in our Ports from the Coaſt of France, have been ſtrictly ſearched, as alſo the Paſſengers and Seamen; but with what View we do not as yet learn.

Her Grace the Dutcheſs Dowager of Marlborough lies ſo dangerouſly ill, at her Houſe near St. James's, that her Life is deſpaired of.

Laſt Night was interr'd at St. George's Church in Southwark, Col. *Vetch*: He died a Priſoner in the King's Bench, and was formerly Governor of Annapolis Royal.

London, May 4. It is written from Cadiz the 22d ult. N. S. That on the laſt Saturday Night and Sunday Morning, there was a very hot Preſs for Men to man the Spaniſh Men of War in the Bay, in which they pick'd up about 1500 Perſons, moſt Boat-men and Boys, half naked, and knowing little or nothing of the Buſineſs of a Mariner, that they were in great Want of Sailors to Man 5 Men of War, and 2 Bomb Ketches, deſigned to convoy about 44 Britiſh Ships to Alicant, moſt of whom had been forced into the Service, and therefore 'twas not thought prudent to let them go without Convoy; their Pay being too low, and the Spaniſh Commiſſary who had contracted to pay them for all Loſs they might ſuſtain by Enemies, having valued them at little more than half their Worth. They had not begun to fit out the Ships deſigned as a Flota for Vera Cruz, and 'twas believed they would not be ready before the End of July. The Embargo was ſtrictly continued, and Ships as they arrived were forced into the King's Service; and at Malaga it was the ſame.

On Monday laſt Prince Cantemir, Miniſter from the Empreſs of Ruſſia to his Britannick Majeſty, notify'd in Form to his Majeſty, that Baron Schaffkoff, her Imperial Majeſty's Plenipotentiary, had concluded a Treaty of perpetual Peace with the Sophy of Perſia, on the 21ſt of January laſt, by which it is agreed the Czarina is to keep for ever all the Provinces ſhe is now poſſeſſed of in Perſia, on this ſide the River Chur, and ſurrenders to the Sophy, the Province of Ghilan, which was yielded to Ruſſia by the laſt Treaty with Perſia.

New-York, July 24. By private Letters of the 4th of May, from London, we have an Account, That Col. Cosby, Governor of New-York, was to ſail in two Weeks from that time, but we hear nothing of the Proprietor of Pennſylvania. By a Sloop arrived at Boſton from Madera, we hear that the Man of War, who brings Col. Cosby, our Governor, was at that Iſland; That there is a Rumour in England of War with France and Spain, who are making great Preparations for War, but keep ſecret what their Deſign is. By a Dutch Print we are informed, that the Board of Admiralty in England, have ordered a Squadron of 27 Line of Battle Ships of War to be fitted out with all Expedition, to go to *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahone*, under the Command of two Admirals.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, July 24.

Entred Inwards, Ratſey from Suranam, Young from Barbadoes, J. Lawrence from St. Thomas, Wilſon from Dover, Judkin from Antigua, Todd and Catlin from Turks Iſland, Fubert and Lightburn from Bermuda, Boſch from Boſton, Kierſtede from Jamaica.

Outward Entries, Louttit and Young for Jamaica, Wendal and Boſch for Boſton, Lightburn and Fubert for Bermuda, Judkin for St. Thomas, Catlin for Curacoa.

Cleared for Departure, Richards and Debois to Newfoundland, Downing to London, Johnſon to Curacoa.

Philadelphia, July 31. Capt. Farra in the Brigt. Eagle from this Place, arrived at Dover about the 14th of May. There are Letters in Town from ſome of the Paſſengers, dated at Dover, which mention a large Engliſh Squadron of Men of War fitting out with great Expedition for the Straits; that 'twas generally ſaid there would be a War with France and Spain; and that the King had laid aſide his Deſign of going to Hanover, for this Year. Thoſe Letters mention nothing of our Proprietor.

Cuſtom-

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Sloop Charming Judith, John Gibbs, from Barbadoes.
Sloop Catherine and Ann, D. Murray, from Virginia.
Sloop Eagle, Thomas Ball, from Jamaica.

Entred Outwards.

Snow Prudence & Mary, John Sutcliffe, for Ireland.
Ship Ruby Gally, Joſ. Arthur, from Antigua.

Cleared.

Snow Speedy, Thomas Ramſay, to Antigua.

Prices of the following Goods, Wheat 2 s. 8 d. Flour 8 s. Midling Bread 12s. Mixt ditto 10 s.. Brown ditto 9s. Rum 2 s. 4 d. Mellaſſes 16 d.

Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds of this City in a Week paſt.

Church - - - - -	2.	Baptiſts - - - - - - - - - -	2.
Quakers - - - -	3.	Strangers Whites - - -	1.
Presbyterians - -	1.	Strangers Blacks - - -	2.

Advertiſements.

BROKE out of the Goal at *Trenton* in New-Jerſey, *July* 26. 1732. *the three Priſoners following*, viz.

John Langford, *a tall and pretty thick Man, lately followed Butchering in and about* Allenstown *and* Trenton, *commonly wears a Flannel Jacket laced before; he was born in* Old England.

Edward Butler, *of middle Stature, ſhort Hair, drawling in his Speech, wears a blue Great Coat, pretends to be a Shoemaker and Turner by Trade, and has lived on* Long-Iſland.

Warren Barr, *who formerly kept the Ferry next above* Delaware Falls, *on the* Jerſey-ſide; *an Iriſhman, by Trade a Cooper, ſomething leſs in Stature than* Butler, *his Hair cut; had on a good light-colour'd Broadcloth Coat, and new Hat. All three middle aged, and great Lovers of Drink.*

Whoever ſecures them ſo that they may be had, or brings them to the Goal aboveſaid, ſhall have Thirty Shillings *Reward for each, and reaſonable Charges paid by*

Enoch Anderſon, jun. *Sub Sheriff.*

THIS is to inform Thomas Green and Moſes Wait of Caln in Cheſter County, that their Servants lately advertis'd by the Printer hereof, are taken up and ſecur'd in Burlington Jail.

A Likely New Negro Boy to be diſpoſed of; He is about eighteen Years of Age. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

RUN away on the 9th Inſtant, from Joſeph Jackſon *of* Briſtol, *a Servant Man of middle Stature, dark Complexion, has a ſly roguiſh Look, pretends to be one of the People called Quakers, and once attempted to preach amongſt them but was repulſed. Had on a lead-colour'd duroy Waſtecoat, ozenbrigs Shirt and Trowſers, old Shoes and old Beaver Hat. Whoever ſecures him ſhall have* Twenty Shillings *Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by*

Joſeph Jackſon.

WHEREAS by an Act of Aſſembly of the Province of *New Jerſey*, made in the third Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King *George* the firſt, entituled, *An Act for veſting the Lands late the Eſtate and Inheritance of* William Hall, *Eſq*; *late of* Salem *in the County of* Salem *in the Province of* New-Jerſey, *in Truſtees, to be ſold and diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts*; all the Lands and Tenements, Rights to Proprieties, and Shares of Proprieties, late the Eſtate of the ſaid *William Hall*, lying in the Weſtern Diviſion of *New-Jerſey* aforeſaid (excepting the Griſt and Fulling Mills) became veſted and ſettled in *Sarah Hall*, Widow and Relict of the ſaid *William Hall*, *Clement Plumſtead* of *Philadelphia* Merchant, *John Kay* of *Glouceſter* County Gentleman, and *Iſrael Pemberton* of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid Merchant, to be ſold by them or any two of them, the ſaid *Clement Plumſtead* being one, for the Payment of the Debts due to the Creditors of the ſaid *William Hall*. AND WHEREAS by the ſaid Act of Aſſembly it is alſo appointed, that the ſaid Truſtees or any two of them, whereof the ſaid *Clement Plumſtead* to be one, ſhould diſpoſe of the whole Remainder of the ſaid Eſtate, to the ſole Uſe and Benefit of the Children of the ſaid *William Hall*, to be equally divided amongſt them. AND WHEREAS the ſaid Truſtees or ſome of them, purſuant to the Act of Aſſembly aforeſaid, have ſold ſundry Lands for Payment of the Debts due to the Creditors of the ſaid *William Hall*, and the Children of the ſaid *William Hall* are now come to Age, and have requeſted the ſaid Truſtees to diſpoſe of the Reſidue and Remainder of the Eſtate late of the ſaid *William Hall*, for the Payment of the remaining Debts of the ſaid *William Hall*, and that there may be an equal Diviſion made of the Remainder thereof, according to the Intent and Purport of the Act of Aſſembly aforeſaid.

THESE are therefore to give Notice, that purſuant to the Act of Aſſembly aforeſaid, and by force and virtue thereof, on *Monday* the ſeventh day of *Auguſt*, at the Houſe of *George Satterthwaite* in the Town of *Burlington*, in the County of *Burlington* in the Province of *New-Jerſey* aforeſaid, will be expoſed to Publick Sale, the Reſidue of the Eſtate of the ſaid *William Hall* deceaſed, in the County of *Salem* aforeſaid, by

John Kay, *Clement Plumſtead*, } Truſtees as aforeſaid.

June 5. 1732.

RUN away on the 1ſt of this Inſtant, from William Cox *of* Brunſwick, *a Servant Man named* Stephen Parſtow, *an Engliſh Man, by Trade a Blackſmith, about 21 Years of Age, middle Stature, ſwarthy Complexion, black ſhort curl'd Hair, is ſuppoſed to have on a grey Duroy Coat trimmed with black, a homeſpun or ſtrip'd Sattin Breeches, thin round toed Boots, new Hat. Has taken with him a tall Sorrel Horſe, poor in Fleſh, almoſt blind, with a halfpenny out of each Ear, old Saddle and Bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him ſo that his ſaid Maſter may have him again ſhall have* Forty Shillings *Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by* William Cox, *or* Simon Edgel *in Philadelphia.*

RUN away on the firſt Inſtant, from the Plantation in Hopewell *belonging to* Joſeph Reed, *Merch. in* Trenton, *a Servant Man named* William Denim, *luſty, well made, wears a dark brown Coat, ſometimes a brown Holland Frock, and Shirts ruffled in the Boſom; ſpeaks good Engliſh, and is by Trade a Taylor. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have* Three Pounds *Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by* Joſeph Reed.

THomas Butwell *from* England, *maketh in the neweſt Faſhion, Womens Stays, and Childrens Coats, and maketh crooked Bodies look ſtrait; at the Shop under the New-Printing-Office, where alſo Men's Work is done reaſonably.*

TWO likely young Negro Men to be ſold, very reaſonably, by William Spafford *in Frontſtreet.*

VERY good Live-Geeſe Feathers, are ſold by Evan Powel *in* Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Dr. GODFREY's GENERAL CORDIAL.

SO univerſally approved of for the Cholick, *and all Manner of* Pains *in the* Bowels; Fluxes, Fevers, Small-Pox, Meaſles, Rheumatiſm, Coughs, Colds, *and* Reſtleſneſs in Men, Women, *and* Children, *and particularly for ſeveral Ailments incident to* Child-bearing Women, *and Relief of young Children in breeding their* Teeth. *Is ſold in moſt Cities, Boroughs and Market Towns in Great Britain and Ireland, and in moſt publick Streets in London: And alſo by* Samuel Emlen *near the Market in Philadelphia*, Thomas Mariot *at Briſtol*, Joſeph Read *at Trentown*, Elizabeth Johnſon *at Burlington*, Thomas Maſon *at Salem*, Ann Hogg *at New-Caſtle*, Anthony Shaw *at Cheſter. Price by the ſingle Bottle* 1 s. 2 d. *and* 1 s. *by the Dozen. The aboveſaid* Samuel Emlen *alſo ſelleth by Licence,*

Dr. Robert Eaton's BALSAMIC STYPTIC,

This Medicine ſtops all Bleedings, whether they proceed from Cuts, Stabs, Gun ſhot, or any other Wounds whatſoever, and as a Balſam heals up the ſame without the Help of any other Medicine; it likewiſe ſtops all Bleedings at the Noſe, burſting of Veins, Bloody Fluxes, or any other Bleedings whatſoever. It keeps its Virtue in all Climates, and for many Years. It is proper to be kept in all Families, eſpecially in Country Places that are remote from Surgeons; being a ready Help at Hand, in the moſt dangerous Caſes. Directions for uſing it are given with every Bottle.

GOOD Live-Geeſe FEATHERS ſold at the Printer's hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.